



CANADA FUND

Fonds canadien

END OF PROJECT REPORT

Project Number: PI060.22		Project Title: Pigsties for Three Impoverished Xunhua Tibetan Villages.			
Province: Qinghai མཚོ་སྐོན་ཞིང་ཆེན།	Prefecture: Haidong Region མཚོ་ཤར་བྲུལ།	County: Xunhua ཕུན་ཉེ་རྫོང་།	Township(s): Wendu འཇམ་མཛོ་གར་།	Village(s): Baicuomao, Dangga and Zhasai villages འབེར་གཙང་མོ་དང་ཕྱེང་ཀ་བགྲ་སར་ སྤེ་བ་བཅས།	Sub-village(s) None
Canada Fund Contribution: 128,829RMB		Local Contribution: 79,560RMB		Total Project Cost: 208,389RMB	

Please include location written in Chinese characters.

Intermediary Organization: Sanchuan Development Association		
Address: Sanchuan Development Association Room 602, Unit 4, Building 4, Guanxin Huayuan, Chuanyuan Xinqu, Minhe Hui and Mangghuer Autonomous County, Qinghai Province 三川发展促进会 青海省民和县川垣新区广馨花园 4号楼4单元602室		Postal Code: 810801
Contact Person: Mr. Zhu Yunzhong	Tel:	Fax:
Email: sanchuan.zhu@gmail.com		

Implementing Agency: Mr. Sonamdorji (Hugo) & Mr. Puhua Dongzhi (Dustin)			
Address: Qinghai Nationalities Teacher's College Qinghai Normal University, Xining City, Qinghai Province. 青海省西宁市 青海师范大学民族师范学院		Postal Code: 810008	
Contact Person 1		Contact Person 2	
Name:	Mr. Sonamdorji བསམ་དོ་རྟ་རྒྱལ་པོ།	Name:	Mr. Puhua Dongzhi འཕགས་པ་དོན་འགྲུབ།
Position:	Project Manager	Position:	Manager
Tel:	0836-7321090	Tel:	0971-63111528
Fax:	None	Fax:	None
Cell :	13574151254	Cell:	13897427514

Date Intermediary Received Funds (from Canada Fund)			Date Implementing Agency Received Funds		
Installment #1	Installment #2	Installment #3	Installment #1	Installment #2	Installment #3
¥:	¥:	¥:	¥: 103,063.00	¥:12,882.00	¥:
Date:	Date:	Date:	Date: April 12, 2007	Date: July 8, 2007	Date:

1. DETAILED PROJECT PERFORMANCE (FINAL)

2007	Objective	Activity	Planned Output	Actual Output
Feb 14	Project announcement.	Village meeting held to announce the project.	Local people understand project approval; inform local people to prepare deposit. ¹	Project approval announced; local people asked to prepare deposit.
Feb 16	Discussion of the pigsty project.	Met with villagers to decide sty size and style.	To reach agreement on pigsty style.	Villagers agreed on a pigsty style.
Feb 25	Sign agreement with villagers.	Met and divided villagers into groups, signed the contract; announced work responsibility of recipients and project committee; made a record of detailed financial information public.	Organize project committee; announce responsibility; sign contracts with local people containing detailed information in Tibetan about the project.	Local project committee organized; their responsibility was announced; agreement with local people and project committee was assigned.
Feb 26	Collection of deposit.	Collected 200RMB deposit from each pigsty recipient to ensure project success.	To collect deposit.	All deposits were collected.
Feb 29	Material investigation.	Checked the price of materials and decided where to buy them.	To investigate the material quality, price, and factories.	All materials were checked, except plastic sheeting.
March 11	Material purchase.	Ordered materials.	To order blocks, cement and metal doors.	Blocks, cement and metal doors were ordered with the collected deposit.
March 20	Transport blocks and cement.	Started transporting blocks and cement.	Start transporting blocks and cement.	Material transport started, but both factories asked for payment.
April 2	Borrow funds.	Puhua borrowed funds to continue transport of materials		Puhua borrowed 50,000RMB for the project because the vendors insisted on total payment.
April 3	Began building a pigsty model.	Model pigsty completed.	Model pigsty completed.	
April 5	Discuss the model pigsty.	All project committee members met to evaluate the model pigsty.	All project committee members gathered to evaluate the model pigsty. ²	
April 6	Start construction.	Each group began building pigsties.	Each group started to build pigsties.	
April 6-	Project committee	Puhua stayed in the	Puhua stayed in the	

¹ Each recipient was required to pay a 200RMB deposit to ensure that the pigsty was completed in a timely manner and according to the design that was agreed upon at a public meeting.

² Some locals objected to the door location. The project committee then agreed that families would decide where to install the door.

12	supervised pigsty construction.	village and supervised pigsties with project committee members.	village and supervised pigsties with project committee members.	
April 25	Visited project site.	Puhua visited the project site.	Puhua visited project site.	
May 3	Visited the project.	Puhua visited the project site.	Puhua visited the project site.	
May 1-5	Visited the project site.	Sonamdorji visited the project site and block factory.	To encourage the block factory to speed work; to encourage local people to finish the construction in a timely manner; to prepare the interim report and submit.	The block factory was encouraged to finish transporting materials in 10 days; it was agreed to complete construction work by June 20; interim report submitted.
May 26	SDA visits	Intermediary visited the project site.	Measure project success.	SDA evaluated construction quality, speed, project impact on local people, etc.
June 1	Implementing agency visited project site.	Implementing agency visited the project site.	Encourage locals to finish construction work.	Locals were encouraged to finish construction and partial payment for materials was made.
June 20	Visited project site	Implementing agency visited project site.	Check completed pigsties and gave back the deposit to the villagers.	All pigsties were completed.
July 14	Final report preparation.	Sonamdorji prepared the final report.	Reported the project management details and financial expenses	Completed project final report.

2. BENEFICIARIES

Identify the direct and indirect beneficiaries of this project. Please include numbers of each sex (male/female) and an explanation of how each type of beneficiary has benefited.

Type	Direct Beneficiaries		Indirect Beneficiaries	
	Estimated	Actual	Estimated	Actual
Male	250	250	234	234
Female	264	264	213	213
Children	70	70	94	94
Other	all are Tibetan			

Please explain any variation (+/-) for the number of beneficiaries and include details on how many were members of minority groups. None. 100 percent of beneficiaries are Tibetans.

3. LOCAL CONTRIBUTION AND PARTICIPATION

- a) *How were local people been involved in the design, planning, implementation and monitoring of the project? In particular, describe how women beneficiaries were involved. Describe any suggestions or feedback they made during the project that were different from the original project plan or different from the ideas of the implementing agency.*

When we met to organize the local project committee and sign the agreement, the implementing agency announced that they had the right to assess the quality of the materials and pigsty design. Consequently, pigsty design changed. The local project committee was responsible for construction speed and quality. Villagers participated in the construction work thus providing them with training in building block walls.

- b) *What specific skills did they acquire from their involvement?*
Project committee members learnt how to organize and evaluate relevant material quality. Villagers learnt how to build the block walls and can, in future, build block walls by themselves to earn cash income. They no longer depend on others or hire others to build block walls for them.

- c) *Did local government made any contribution?*
They evaluated the project.
- d) *How has the project helped to develop the local community's problem solving capacity? I.e. how are they more able to solve the community's problems?*
Division of work among different groups helped the local people to work together and learn from each other.

4. UNEXPECTED EVENTS/CHALLENGES OVERCOME/LESSONS LEARNED

Outline any positive or negative events that have had an impact upon the project; e.g. delays, increased number of beneficiaries, matching funds from government, etc.; challenges and how they were addressed, and lessons learned in the process.

Due to cold weather and late transfer of funds, the implementing agency was unable to start construction work on time. Material vendors insisted the implementing agency pay in advance consequently, the implementing agency had to borrow funds. The villagers requested a change in sty size and design therefore, the blocks were reduced to 400 per pigsty and the number of metal doors was increased to 3 per pigsty. In this way swine could be fed more conveniently. Two metal doors inside the pigsty divided space for storing feed and divided piglets from adult swine.

5. MONITORING & EVALUATION

- a) *Indicate what milestones have been reached (if not all have been reached explain).*
All pigsty construction materials were delivered to each household. All pigsties are completed. All pigsty recipients bought piglets and put them in the pigsties.
- b) *What data were tracked during project implementation and what will be tracked in future?*
Expenses, number of delivered blocks, number of completed pigsties, and learning experiences.
- c) *Describe what methods were used to monitor and evaluate the project results (include relevant dates, names etc. to explain monitoring process). Describe how the project results were identified and documented.*
The implementing agency regularly visited the project site and, with the local project committee, supervised and inspected the construction process to ensure construction quality, and encourage villagers to finish the construction work and buy piglets in a timely manner.
- d) *What monitoring was performed by the Intermediary? E.g. site visits, telephone calls, document reviews, etc.*
The intermediary organization transferred the funds, visited the project site, and evaluated construction quality and project success.

6. WOMEN'S PARTICIPATION & IMPACT

- a) *Describe how women have been involved in the project so far and what impact the project is having on them.*
Village women participated in construction work and served on the project committee. They learnt construction and management skills.
- b) *What targets were reached for women's involvement? E.g. number on committee, beneficiary numbers, skills acquisition, etc.*
Five women were on the project committee, 264 women directly benefited from the project, and 167 women participated in construction work.
- c) *How did women respond to this level of involvement?*
Village women enthusiastically participated in the project.
- d) *Identify measures that will be taken to ensure female beneficiaries' continued enjoyment of the benefits of the project.*

Traditionally women are responsible for such work as raising swine. After project completion they directly benefit because it is now more convenient for them to feed swine and local sanitation is greatly improved. Importantly, they can earn cash through selling pork, which may raise their social position, and allow them to learn small-business skills.

7. ENVIRONMENT

- a) What environmental effects, both positive and negative has the project had so far?*

After the completion of pigsty construction, swine are kept in warm, enclosed pigsties. Pig manure is concentrated here and used as fertilizer for trees and crops. The use of this manure has reduced to some extent the amount of chemical fertilizer used. Village sanitation is improved since swine no longer run through the village, defecating at will.

- b) How any negative impacts have been addressed?*

No negative effects have been identified.

- c) What future impacts are expected?*

Increased cash income, better soil health (with less dependence on chemical fertilizers), improved local diet.

8. AGREEMENT POSTING

- a) Describe how the Agreement, including detailed budget was posted publicly (i.e. location) and how it was explained/translated into local languages, (if this was required).*

When we signed the agreement with the local people, it contained the translated Tibetan information on the budget; moreover, at meetings the budget and detailed relevant information was announced. This was needed since many villagers are illiterate. After the completion of pigsty construction, a meeting was held and budget changes and the original budget were explained to further clarify financial issues.

- b) How did local people respond to the public posting of the Agreement and detailed budget?*

They were worried about their deposit because they had difficulty finding it; it was at the time when younger villagers leave the village to seek work outside in order to earn cash income. At this time of year, families have very little money. Moreover it was time for students to go to school and the parents needed to pay school fees. Local people did feel grateful to the Canada Fund since they had never received such assistance before. They also appreciated the Tibetan translation and posting of financial details.

9. KEY PROJECT RESULTS AND OUTCOMES

- a) Was the project a success? Why?*

Project evaluation indicated the project was very successful. All previously estimated outcomes were achieved.

- b) What did the project accomplish?*

- all village households now raise swine and enjoy the ensuing benefits
 - improved diet
 - improved village sanitation
 - villagers learned how to build concrete block walls
 - villagers learned how to divide into groups and work together harmoniously
 - swine production has become more convenient
 - more manure
 - less dependence on chemical fertilizer; better soil health
 - increased income

c) What changes resulted? Discuss how the project has affected the community.

Describe project results; compare the pre-project situated to the current situation	
Pre-Project	Current Situation
Pigs wandered through the village, eating whatever they could find, including materials which resulted in their death.	Pigs are restrained inside the pigsties and no longer have access to things that, if eaten, can make them ill.
Swine stayed together outside in the village and when illness occurred, they were all quickly infected.	Swine are isolated in the pigsties and the spread of infectious disease is now better controlled.
Swine manure was not accumulated which resulted in the purchase of more chemical fertilizer.	Manure easily concentrated in one location; less chemical fertilizer purchased, better soil health.
Pigs were raised in small cold compartments reeking of feces and urine. Swine frequently roamed outside and could not be fed on time.	The pigsties mean regular feeding is possible and the warmth of the pigsty means pigs gain more weight more quickly. Pigs are healthier because the sties are clean.
Piglets and adult pigs were together. At times, the adult pigs ate the piglets.	Piglets and adult pigs are separated. This has eliminated the possibility of adult pigs eating piglets.
Few people knew how to build block walls.	98 percent of young village men can now build block walls and concrete floors; 167 women also learned similar skills.
Some households did not raise pigs because of the lack of pigsties.	All village households now raise pigs. Certain larger families feed raise two or more pigs.
Cooperation was often when villagers worked together.	This project involved all the villagers. Collective work was done harmoniously.

d) How has the change been measured (surveys?)

The changes mentioned were ascertained through interviews and personal observation.

e) What future results are expected as a result of the project?

- Improvement in diet.
- Increased disposable income.
- Improvement in women's social position by their earning more cash income from pork sales. Encourage nearby villages to follow this example.

10. EXAMPLES/CASE STUDIES

Please provide some typical examples or case studies of the impact of the project on beneficiaries. Include photos of interviewees if possible.

The implementing agency visited the project sites and interviewed project recipients to better understand project impact after completion of pigsty construction, and the future impact on diet, income, gender equality, etc.

Lumogyal ལུམོག་ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ལྷོ་ (b. 1960) has two daughters and a son. Her husband abandoned her; she has raised the children by herself. Her son is 20, her elder daughter is 17 and the youngest daughter is 13. The elder daughter and son leave the village for some months each year to earn cash income; the youngest child studies at a Tibetan middle school. Lumogyal told us, "After completion of the pigsty, it is easier for me to feed the pigs, since all the feed is in the pigsty. The floor is concrete so everything is easier. I don't have to look for the pig when it is time to feed it."

Tsedergyal ཅེ་དར་གྲུ་ལྷོ་ (b. 1952) is from Dangga Village. He said, "Usually my wife and daughters care for the pigs but now with this pigsty, my sons also want to care for the pigs

since the pigsty is very clean now and swine care is more convenient than before. My family will surely have surplus pork to sell, although I don't know how much. Some village conflicts caused by pigs are less now. Pigs no longer get into fields and root at household walls."

11. PROJECT MANAGEMENT COMMITTEE

a) *How was the project management committee selected?*

Villagers' vote at public meetings.

b) *How were major decisions made?*

Elders' advice, decisions of the management committee, meetings. .

c) *How were women, not only organizational leaders but also local women such as farmers, included in the project management process and encouraged to participate and provide their input?*

Women were chosen at public meetings to be on the project committee; they also participated in such construction work as building walls, making concrete floors and so on. Women's voiced opinions were especially appreciated, since swine production is mostly their responsibility. To identify a very specific example, at the very beginning of the project, they pigsty design was changed upon the request of women.

KEY PROJECT IMPLEMENTERS

List the key project implementers' names, positions and sex.

Name	Position	Sex
Puhua Dongzhi	Manager	Male
Sonamdorji	Manager	Male
Renchingyal རིན་ཆེན་རྒྱལ།	Zhasai Village leader	Male
Gyalo རྒྱལ་ལོ།	Project committee leader	Male
Gendru གུན་ལྷུབ།	Project committee member	Female
Gonchek Tseden དགོན་མཆོག་ཆེ་བདེན།	Danga Village leader	Male
Tsedergyal ཆེ་དར་རྒྱལ།	Project committee leader	Male
Shawo Drolma ཤ་བོ་སྒྲོལ་མ།	Project committee member	Female
Drolma Ter སྒྲོལ་མ་ཐར།	Project committee member	Female
Dongo རོན་གོ།	Baicaomao Village leader	Male
Drolma Tsering སྒྲོལ་མ་ཆེ་རིང།	Project committee member	Female

12. PROJECT SUSTAINABILITY

- a) *Describe what measures have been taken to continue the project's activities and/or outputs in the future.*
Individual households are permanently responsible for their pigsties. For households that need help (such as the elderly or childless couples), village leaders will offer assistance. Increased income will allow for periodic pigsty maintenance.
- b) *Identify potential challenges to sustainability such as recurrent and maintenance costs, personnel change or other potential risks.*
None. Villagers agreed to offer elderly people assistance when needed.
- c) *How will the program continue after Canadian support ceases?*
Individual households are responsible for pigsty maintenance. Moreover, at the beginning, villagers agreed to raise at least 1 pig annually. Project benefits will be sustained in future.
- d) *What arrangements have been made for the training of community members to be responsible for the control and maintenance of the program, if applicable? (E.g. does the community possess the technical skills for maintenance and repair of equipment and who will be responsible for follow-up and/or maintenance?)*
Nearly all village teenagers were trained to build block walls during construction work; they can repair the walls by themselves. They do not require training in raising swine given the long tradition of local swine production. Individual families are responsible for pigsty maintenance.

13. FINANCES/EXPENSES

A. FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT & ACCOUNTING PROCEDURES

Describe the financial management procedures, including procedures required to withdraw funds. If a formal audit of the project was conducted, please include a copy. The implementing agency controlled the finances at the highest level. When it was time to purchase materials, first the local project committee reported to the implementing agency; they then purchased materials together.

- Sonamdorji
- Puhua Dongzhi
- Gyalo
- Tserderyal
- Dongo

B. FINAL BUDGET

Please complete the Financial Report attached in Excel and include a budget narrative explaining any changes to the initial budget (Project Agreement). The final budget should be signed by the accountant and by those responsible for project implementation to confirm that the budget is accurate and that all expenses have been verified. (Refer to Canada Fund Project Management Guidelines for details). Note: All Budgets must conform to the original Agreement format. ORIGINAL RECEIPTS ARE REQUIRED. Please number the receipts and put the number in the corresponding place.

Receipts

No: 1

收款收据 No 0002526

2007年4月1日 交款单位 吴都

名 称	单位	数量	单价	金 额					备 注	
				十	千	百	十	元		角
空心砖	片	70000	1.72	3	4	0	0	0	0	
合计金额 (大写)	拾 叁 万 肆 千 零 伍 拾 玖 元 零 角 零 分									¥34000
主管	会计									出纳

二 收 据

收款收据 No 0002527

2007年4月1日 交款单位 吴都

名 称	单位	数量	单价	金 额					备 注	
				十	千	百	十	元		角
空心砖	片	70000	1.72	3	4	0	0	0	0	
合计金额 (大写)	拾 叁 万 肆 千 零 伍 拾 玖 元 零 角 零 分									¥34000
主管	会计									出纳

二 收 据

No: 2

收 据 No 006044

2007年4月1日

收到水泥 81.6吨 × 259元 = 21134.4元

人民币 (大写) 贰万壹仟壹百叁拾肆元肆角正

付 21134.4元

收款单位 收款人 马

NO: 3

收 据

入帐日期: 2007年 4月 1 日

交款单位 文都乡三村 收款方式 现金

人民币(大写) 定金: 壹万柒仟伍佰肆拾元

收款事由 加工猪圈1102套 × 270元 = 27540元

2007年 4月 1 日

单位盖章 财务主管 会计 出纳 经办 宋印子

收 据

入帐日期: 2007年 6月 1 日

单位 文都乡三村 收款方式 现金

人民币(大写) 余文成 壹万元

事由 加工猪圈1102套 × 270元 = 27540元

2007年 6月 1 日

单位盖章 财务主管 会计 出纳 经办

No: 4

收 据

2007年 5月 5 日

No: 0006863

今收到 文都乡三村 的猪圈油布 165 公斤 × 13.1元

人民币(大写) 贰仟零伍肆拾伍元整

系 付 _____

收款人 韩牙海牙

No: 5

收 据

入帐日期: 2007年6月15日

1367972663
13697376679

收款单位: 八分三厘 现金 收款单位

人民币(大写): 伍仟元 ¥ 5,000.00

收款事由: _____

2007年6月15日

单位盖章 财务主管 会计 出纳 经办 牛小生

收款单位

C. BUDGET CHANGES

Local people requested a design change thus, we reduced the blocks from 500 to 400 per pigsty and increased the number of metal doors from 2 to 3 per pigsty.

D. LEFTOVER FUNDS

6,153 RMB remained from the total budget. After the interim report, permission was granted to use the 5,000 RMB to purchase piglets for the poorest families in each village. Other remaining funds were used on SDA's visit to the project site. Regarding piglet purchase, the implementing agency will purchase them after receiving the final installment.



FINAL (EPR) 总结报告

Project Name 项目名称:

Pigsties for Three Impoverished Xunhua Tibetan Villages

Project Number 项目号:

PI0607.22

Budget 预算 (元 RMB)				Actual 决算 (元 RMB)			
Item/Type of Activity	Details	Canada Fund	Local Contribution	Details	Canada Fund	Local Contribution	Difference
活动类型	细节	加拿大基金	地方投入	细节	加拿大基金	地方投入	差额
PIGSTY PARTS, TRANSPORT & DESIGN 水系统部件、运输和设计							
Blocks 砖头	500 块 x 1.7 元/block 块	¥ 86,700.00		400 块 x 1.7 元/block 块	69,360		¥ 17,340.00
Cement 水泥	0.8T 吨 x 259 元/吨	¥ 21,167.00		0.8T 吨 x 259 元/吨	21,134		¥ 33.00
Metal door 金属门	2 x 80 元/门	¥ 16,320.00		270 元 (3 门)	27,540		¥ 11,220.00
Plastic sheeting 塑料薄膜	7 米 x 3 元/米	¥ 2,142.00		7 米 x 3 元/米	¥ 2,142.00		¥ 0.00
Wood 木材			¥ 30,600.00			¥ 30,600.00	¥ 0.00
Sand 沙子	2 米 ³ x 40 元/米 ³		¥ 8,160.00			¥ 8,160.00	¥ 0.00
	Subtotal 小计	¥ 126,329.00	¥ 38,760.00		Subtotal 小计 120,176	¥ 38,760.00	¥ 6,153.00
LABOUR 劳力							
Labor (skilled) 技工	4 人 x 4 days X 25 元/day 天		¥ 40,800.00			¥ 40,800.00	
	Subtotal 小计	¥ 0.00	¥ 40,800.00		Subtotal 小计	¥ 40,800.00	¥ 0.00
PROJECT MANAGEMENT / M&E 项目管理费 / 项目监督和评估							

E.g. transportation, communication, photographs, Canada Fund recognition, stationery, etc.		¥2,500.00			¥2,500.00		
如交通、通信、照相和加方确认标志物制作、文具等							
	Subtotal 小计	¥2,500.00	¥0.00		Subtotal 小计	¥2,500.00	¥0.00
Grand Total 项目总支出	CANADA FUND CONTRIBUTION 加拿大基金	¥128,829.00		Grand Total 项目总支出 ¥208,389.00	CANADA FUND CONTRIBUTION 加拿大基金	¥122,676.00	¥6,153.00
	LOCAL CONTRIBUTION 地方投入		¥79,560.00		LOCAL CONTRIBUTION 地方投入	¥79,560.00	
	GRAND TOTAL 项目总支出	¥208,389.00			GRAND TOTAL 项目总支出	¥202,236.00	¥6,153.00

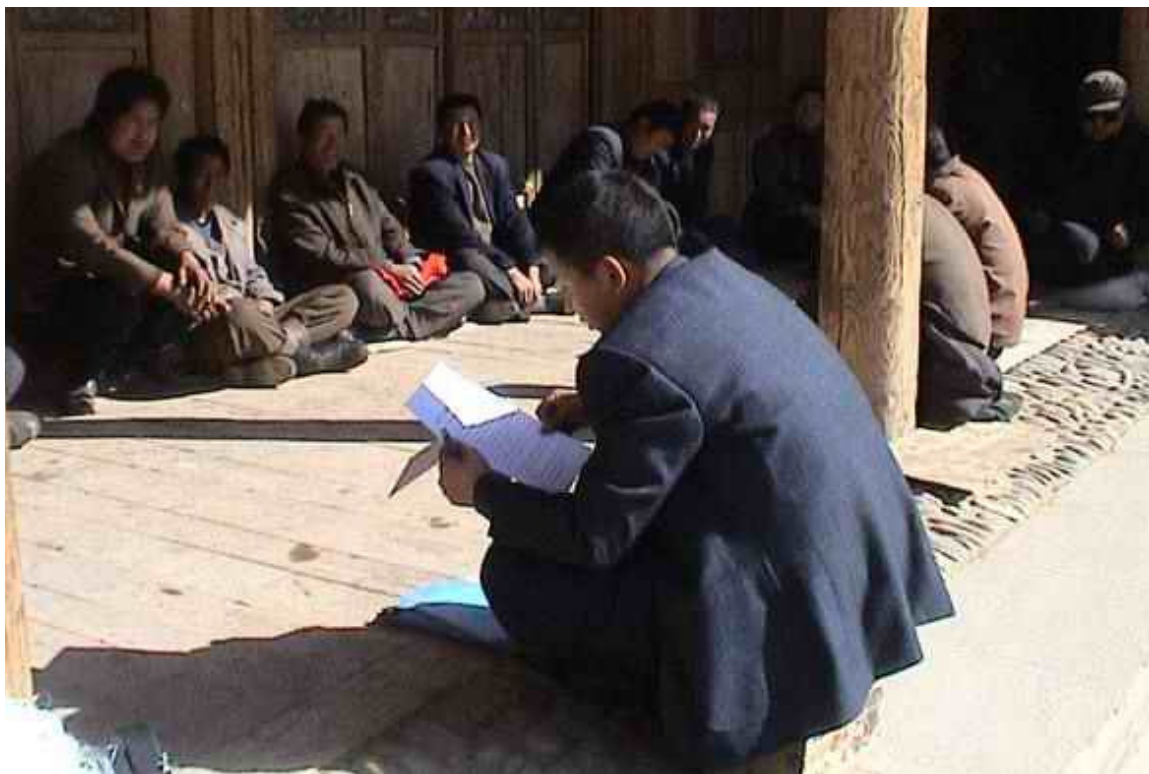
14. PUBLIC AWARENESS & CANADIAN IDENTITY

- a) *What measures were taken to inform the beneficiaries and the general public of the contribution of the Canada Fund and the commitment made by the implementing agency? At meetings with villagers, all relevant information was made transparent.*
- b) *How has the contribution been recognized at the project site? The metal doors have wording in Tibetan and Chinese identifying the Canada Fund's contribution.*
- c) *List all media coverage of the project. Provide copies of any print media.*

15. PHOTOS of different stages of the project are included in the final report.



An old pigsty.



The implementing agency met with villagers, signed an agreement in Tibetan, announced relevant information and collected the deposit from each villager.



The concrete block factory.



Local people unload blocks.



Unloading metal doors.



Wording in Tibetan and Chinese identifies the Canada Fund's contribution.



Women participate in construction work.



A completed pigsty.



Completed pigsty wall.

Prepared by: Sonamdorji
Position: Project Manager

Reviewed By: Kevin Stuart
Position: College English Teacher

Date Final Report Submitted: 10 July 2007